Toward the close of the last century Don Francisco Navarro, returning to Cartago from Jamsies, breught with him a few plants of coffee, cingmon and cloves, with the view of introducing their culture into his country. The cinnamon and cloves failed; the coffee tree, however, flourished well in the rich sail and moist atmosphere of Costa Rics. But, though the soil assimilated itself to the tree, and made it push vigorous shoots and weil in the rich seal and moist atmosphere of Costa Rics. But, though the soil assimilated itself to the tree, and made it push vigorous shoots and bear pleaty of fruit, the minds of the people were backward, and they neglected the new culture, which was soon forpotten. The beneficial intentions of Don Francisco were revived a quarter of a century later by the Padre Veiarde, who introduced the coffee-plant from Cartago into San Jose. The worthy Padre formed his first plantation in the court-yard of his house, by planting there a few trees, (they are still in existence, and fine large trees they are now,) endeavoring to persuade his friends to follow his example. But they merely answered their habitual "como no?" (why not?) until finding that their stupid indifference was uncenquerable, he insisted upon their allowing him to become their gardener. With a shrug of the shoulders, and a nod of their wise heads, at what they called his simplicity, they consented, little foreseeing that to this simplicity their children would be indebted for their wealth, and their country for its importance. This occurred about dren would be indebted for their wealth, and their country for its importance. This occurred about the year 1:19, but it was only toward 1833 that the first coffee was exported from Costa Rica by a foreign merchant established at San Jone, whose quick eye detected the "avenir" of wealth, over which the natives were slumbering, and whose ready purse gave them the necessary stimulant to exertion. Subsequently to this first export, the coffee-plantations rapidly increased, and it is the opinion of the merchants (no official statistics exopinion of the merchants (no official statistics exist in the archives of the Government for those periods) that in 1846, the crop had risen to the very respectable amount of 120,000 quintals. Unfortunately the years 1847 and 1843 were disasfortunately the years 1847 and 1845 were disastrous, and the price of coffee in the European and more especially in the English market, where nearly the whole of the product of the country is stipped, fell to a low rate, and frightened the timid people of Costa Rica so much, that, like children who despair of the future, they commenced to destroy their plantations. The country would have been irretrievably ruined, had not from Juan Refael Mora, who at that time was Vice-President of the Republic, come forward to save his country men from their own folly. He Vice-President of the Kepublic, come forward to save his countrymen from their own folly. He made large purchases of coffee, to be delivered to him out of the following year's crop, at prices which would induce his people to preserve their plantations. Nevertheless, many plantations had been destroyed; and the crop of 1256—(the first year for which there is an official return which can be relied upon)—was no more than 16,128 quintals. In 1851 the crop increased to 67,776 quintals, and this year (1852) it is above 86,000. I must here remark that the crop of 1852 is the one which is shipped in the Spring (April and May) of 1853; it is the crop of 1852 for the agriculturist, but to the merchant it is the one of 1853.

I had often been to pass a few day's at Mr. J-'s lantation in search of amusement and exercise; but the visits which interested me most were the whole grounds are overrun by women and children, who pick the berries and lend a most lively appearance to the otherwise quiet and secluded spot. These people, require to be watched lest in their burry they should injure the tree. They throw the berries in baskets which are considert twelve to a quietal cach fall basket. counted at twelve to a quintal, each full basket being paid for at the rate of one real, (one shilling American currency). When they bring in the backets a ticket is given for each one, and these tickets being returned at the end of the week, the overseer pays for them at the rate above men-

The ripe fruit is sent in carts to the "mills" where it is thrown into a press formed by two revolving cylinders, which crush the berries as they fall into a large circular tank of running water, in which a rake of the diameter of the tank, put in motion by means of a water-wheel, brings to the surface the lighter portions of the berry; the coffee beans sinking by their own weight to the bettem. The overflowing water of this first tank passes into a second, and a third and a fourth, in each of which are gradually deposited the beans that have been carried with the stream issuing from the first tank. Every morning the water is drawn off and the coffee taken up. In its present state the fleshy portion of the berry has disappeared and the corfaceous white membrane which envelops the bean alone remains. The coffee is now spread upon lime yards and exposed to the drying influence of the sun for ten or twelve days; when perfectly dry it is placed in the cleaning machine, which breaks off the remaining white membrane. From this machine the coffee beans fall into different reservoirs, according to their size. The last operation, that of picking out by hand the imperfect or discolored beans, is performed by women. The ripe fruit is sent in carts to the "mills" formed by women.

The preparing of the coffee crop, which I have briefly sketched, takes place from the end of De-cember throughout the whole of the dry or sumcember throughout the whole of the dry or sum-mer season. As the coffee is ready it is inclosed in bags of 125 hs weight and sent to Punta Are-nas on carts drawn by oxen, the cart-load being nas on carts drawn by oxen, the cart-load being from seven to eight bags. But the preparation of the coffee for market requires a good deal of time, and it is very seldom that any large quantity of coffee leaves the upper valleys for the port of embarcation before the beginning of March, when the freight of a mule load (two bags) is at a moderate price of 10 te 12 reals (a dollar and a quarter to a dollar and a half.) This, however, is late in the assaon as the rains begin frequently in April. At this period the price of freight rises and continues to increase as the rainy season advances, reaching its highest point when the roads are almost inaccessible. In May the freight varies from the beginning of the month to the end, from four to five dellars; and in June, when the rude carts of the country are abandoned as a means of transportation and mules are employed, the price is at six dollars, and sometimes higher. What also tends to enhance the price of freight toward the end of May is the accumulation of coffee in the warehouses: this is caused by the withdrawal of the carriers (arrieros) who, being smail farmers retire to their provision lands of the carriers.

also tends to enhance the price of freight toward the end of May is the accumulation of coffee in the warehouses: this is caused by the withdrawal of the carriers (arrieros) who, being small farmers, retire to their provision lands to sow their maire and frijoles (beans) which form the principal items of their food.

It will be seen by the foregoing details that the expenses of picking and preparing the coffee are considerable; and from various causes those expenses are actually doubled on all the coffee forwarded in the months of May and June. On the other hand it must be observed that the value of coffee in the country has risen, and if the cost of producing it is more than double what it was twenty years ago, the price it fetches has increased in the same proportion: the planters and the people who labor in the coffee fields are no losers; the whole difference weighs upon the merchant who is obliged to make his returns to England, for merchandise received, in coffee, for which he now pays seven, eight and nine dollars a quintal instead of the old price of three and four, unless he should find opportunities of effecting anticipated purchases as I have before explained.

The coffee catates in Costa Ries, though very

The coffee estates in Costa Rica, though very productive are far less profitable than they used to be. In the first instance the value of land has risen to a ridiculous hight; and secondly, labor is becoming so scarce that it is a hazardous operation to establish new plantations. There is one remark to make, however, in regard to the purchase of an estate, which will show that in truth the price asked is merely nominal: the sum agreed co is never by any chance payable in one immediate payment, sud the yearly installments which complete the purchase never bear interest, not withstanding that money in Costa Rica is worth from one to two per cent. per menth. Moreover, installments are generally so fixed as to their amount, that they can be paid from the net proceeds of the estate; which, thus after a lapse of years, may be said not to have cost more than the first payment which was effected on the purchase. It is by these means that a coffee plantation in Costa Rica is said to yield 30 per cent. of The coffee estates in Costa Ries, though very

the capital invested; whereas on the nominal price

the capital invested; whereas on the nominal price it never gives more than 12 per cent.

This mode of purchase reminds me of a very shrewd trick practised by a native a few years ago uponone of his fellow countrymen. I shall name the vender A and the purchaser B. A had an estate which he wished to sell, and B offered to purchase it. chase it. The contract was drawn up in the usual form; but B insidiously proposed that an article should he inserted, granting to him the right of discounting the yearly instalments, when a discount of two per cent. per month should be allowed him. It was evidently the belief of the owner that this discount would never bear upon any period longer than one or two months; and his astenishment and dismay can be imagined when B proposed the next day to make payment for the whole, claiming the deduction of two per cent. chase it. The contract was drawn up in the usual per month. In this manner B got the estate at a

very low price. mentioned that the scarcity of hands weighs heavily upon agricultural enterprise in Costa Rica. This is a fact which is becoming more apparent every day, and the proprietors of the old plantations are those who suffer most from it, the pickers preferring the young plantations, where the work is more easily and quickly accomplished. It has been the fate of some of these proprietors, and of the Minister of Finance among others, to see their crop of this year (1852) remain on the trees. Many causes have conspired the to bring about this scarcity of laborers, and the principal one is the removal of a large number of peasant families from the Province of San Jose to peasant lamines from the settlements, especially to a place called "Palmares," which is about forty miles north-west of the capital, at an equal distance between the sources of the two rivers Bar-ranca and San Carlos, the former of which flows into the Gulf of Niceya and the latter into the San Juan River. This removal is occasioned, on the one hand, by the dislike the Costa Rican feels to serve in the militia, and his aversion to all restraint, such as police regulations, whereby the Government has attempted to compel him to live in a more civilized manner than it has hitherto been his custom; and on the other hand, from the rapid rise in the value of land in the Province of San Jose, which induces him to sell out and retire to distant places where land is cheap and his savage mode of life not interfered with.

I was curious to visit this new settlement,

which I did just as the rainy season began. I had been led to believe that I should find there quite a thriving town of 4,000 or 5,000 inhabitants, the thriving town of 4,000 or 5,000 inhabitants, the settlement being some six years old. I started early one morning in the month of May from the capital, in the hope of reaching a resting place before the afternoon rain came on; but my mule seemed to think that the prospect of a cool shower was not unpleasant, for she resisted all the entresties whip and spur were capable of administrative slowers. tering, and carried me over the road at the slowest tering, and carried me over the road at the slowest pace a lazy mule could fancy. The result was that at the entrance to the plains of the Carmen, a deluge of ice-cold water (at least so it seemed to my heated body) overtook me. The wind, which was high, whipped the large drops into my face so fiercely as to blind me, and the road, which lay on a rich grassy level, soon became a swamp into which my beast would sink at times nearly to her knees. Every now and then I cast a glance around me; but so far as my eye could reach around me; but so far as my eye could reach there was nothing but swampy plain, with here and there a clump of trees or numerous large, black, protruding rocks—not a house, not a living being, with the exception of a few scattered heres and cattle grazing on the rich wet grass. I arrived at last at the end of my first day's journey, at a place called the Garita, which is the Custom-House station, perched at the head of the road which winds down the steep banks of the Rio Grande. On the next day I crossed the Rio Grande. Grande, and passing the small village of Atenas, Grande, and passing the small village of Atenas, followed a northern direction, traversed many small beautiful valleys, climbed several spurs of the Aguacate chain, and at last perceived in the distance the church-steeple of the town of Sa Ramen. When I reached the settlement I was greatly disappointed. The whole is a mere assemblage of mud huts with barren inclosures. The streets, formed by those is closures, are still encumbered by the charred stumps of trees: in fact the clearing appears to be but of yesterday, and the primeval forest still closely hems in the settlement. From here I made an excursion into the thement. From here I made an excursion into the forest with men on foot to cut a path through it. The direction I followed was westerly, and I had The direction I followed was westerly, and I had two rivers to ford. On the margin of one I found a family leisurely occupied in clearing a few acres of soil not over rich, and in my conception far too hilly. On my return to San Ramon, (for this is the name of the town, that of "Palmares" being the name of the district,) I was very much pressed to visit the road which they are surveying between the rivers San Carlos and the Barranca; but this was too serious an undertaking at this season of the year, so I declined doing so until another opportunity, and returned to San Jose. I found the climate of Palmares extremely agreeable; it is not climate of Palmares extremely agreeable; it is not too warm and still sufficiently so to take away all the unpleasantness which results (in the cold up-per valleys) from the extreme dampness of the air. I was even assured that the rains are less frequent and less heavy at San Ramon than they

THE RELIGIOUS QUARREL IN IRELAND

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. Dublin, Tuesday, Oct. 3, 1854.

I don't want you to think we are going to have a civil war,-though the soldiers are all off to the Crimes, and The Nation calls upon "the people" to arm themselves, in case of an invasion by the Russians. But we are getting back, rapidly, to the age of "Break o'doy men" and the "Defenders." Emancipation has been thrown away, as a pacifica-tor,—and the famine,—and the Queen's visit,—and

the Exhibition,—and returning prosperity.

The springs are poisoned. The pulpit and the press—that ought to be the "best possible public in"structors"—are the great promoters of social diaunion. Religious strife stirs the tongue and wields the pen, on both sides, in these guides of the masses and exclusive assumptions are put forth, totally in-compatible with social union. The religious element is made to pervade everything, on both sides; and

there is strife in everything.

We have tried united education. The principle of the system was a good one-"united secular or liter-'ary education: separate religious instruction." But the Commissioners agreed to try how much of the latthe Commissioners agreed to try how much of the tat-ter element—the religious—they could interblend with the former—the educational. They got scripture ex-tracts, and lesson books with sacr-d stories and sacred poetry, and things went on for a time. But the new era of exclusivism and strife came with new men, and it is found there are no common religious princi and the united education system is pronounce

failure.

Had they confined themselves to the education, and let religion alone; kept the school-house for educa-tion and the schoolmaster, and left religion to the church, chapel, meeting-house, and to the parson, priest and minister, it would have been otherwise.

church, chapel, meeting-house, and to the parson, pricest and minister, it would have been otherwise.

Poverty issaid to compel people to put up with them; yet it can't keep the peace in the poor house, because of the chaplains. It is all the same in Dingle and Dublin, in Achill and Tuam—the chaplains cannot agree—and each champion, fighting for his religion and his batch of pauper-sick, crippled and orphens, lest they should be wheedled or frightened away from him by his antagonist, has his pose of bottleholders in the Protestant or Roman Catholic guardians. Of course the pauper immates join in the fray.

Example! You shall have it, from the South Dublin Union. In the hospital ward are two or three Protestant paupers, in bed. The Protestant chaplain sits down at a table to read for them. There are Roman Catholic chaplain enters. He wilks up and down,—his boots creaking loudly—to keep the sounds from entering the ears of the Roman Catholic paupers. His reason is, that it is prohibited by the Church for any to be present at Protestant worship or instruction. The Protestant chaplain would like to read and pray, so that all might hear—but be has the same objection as the Roman Catholic chaplain, that kis flock should be present at, or hear religious service or instruction from the Roman Catholic chaplain, that kis flock should be present at, or hear religious service or instruction from the Roman Catholic chaplain, that has flock should hear how the upperstition or idolatry. So the Commissioners are compelled to order a screen to be put up,—to keep the peace between the chapsins,—to take precautions least the poor of the one profession should hear how the poor of the one profession as should hear how the poor of the one profession as should hear how the poor of another profession are should hear how the poor of another profession as should hear how the poor of another profession are

From 25 to 100 mee, at the rate of 5s. per annum for each man.

From 16t to 550 mee, at the rate of 1s. 6d. per annum for each man.

From 16t to 550 mee, at the rate of 1s. 6d. per annum for each man.

From 36t upward, at the rate of 1s. per annum for each man.

But when a separate service is required, then the following additional allowances will be granted to the clera ymen of each denomination respectively:

CHURCH OF EXGLASS.

For each separate service, 1s. 6d.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

For each separate service, 2s. 6d.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

For each separate service, 2s. 6d.

Thus, if there be not 25 men, no matter about them.

They may be saved as best they can, without a spiritual instructor—or perish. When the man amount to the charmed number, that brings them within the privilege of a spiritual guide, the Church of England elergymen gets double the pay of the priest, and one-third more than the Presbyterian elergymen. But, whether it is the elergyman, or the service, or the rouls of the soldiers that makes the difference Mr.

Sidney Herbert, the Secretary at War, who is success the new tariff does not explain. He is said to be deep in what is called Puscyism—and it would be editying to get from him the grounds on which he reckons the soul of the Papist reldier worth half that of his Protestant comrades—or the priest and his mass, of one-half the value of the parson and his service. Aut, I dare say, he will be required, one of these fine days, to give his reasons.

half the value of the parson and his service. Aud, I dare say, he will be required, one of these fine days, to give his reasons.

A very slight encounter of a very insignificant party led to the organization of Orang em, and its antegorists, under variouss names—United Irishmen, Ribbonism and the like. There were hopes, some time ago, of all these dying out, but the late Newtonlimevasly riets, followed by the Derry and Ennishillen Railway disaster, threaten to revive them with fresh visulence. There is to be a grand assemblage of the Orangemen of the northern counties in Belfast very soon, to testify abhorrence of the milignant attempt at wholessle murder at Trillick, and to express congratulations and sympathy with the Ennishilleners on their escape. For, though it is denied that the visit to Derry was an Orange demonstration, yet the visitors were Orangemen. And as surely as from Belfast there goes forth the impulse that will resuctate the Orange lodges, and call them into vigorous activity, so surely will Ribbonism be reanimated and arm itself for universal encounter.

It is true, the coming conflicts will assume a new share. The Roman Catholics in Ulster are too nearly

It is true, the coming conflicts will assume a new maps. The Roman Catholics in Ulster are too nearly a match in numbers for their Orange opponents to permit of the "To hell or Connaught," the alter-native of former days, even if modern Orangemen were inclined to imitate the violent doings of former were inclined to imitate the violent doings of former times, which they are not, or the Government, to wink at them, which it is not, and Connaught is otherwise peopled now, the Protestants increasing there, as the Roman Catholics have been in Uister. It is a very happy circumstance, in such state of things, that the great body of the respectable, mid-dle class, all over the island, is atterly opposed to these factions, and with the liberal members of Par-liament, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, co-posents, with the authorities in counteracting and operates with the authorities in counteracting and

operates with the authorities in counteracting and suppressing them.

The state of public feeling—on the one side and the other—is evinced remarkably by the lamentations of the highflyers. Dr. McHale, in his Jubilee Pastoral, says he would have had the Cork and Galway Queen's Colleges for the Catholics alone but for the apostates who joined the Government. And the High Church Protestants declare they would have had the Education Board indentified with the Church Education Society, but for the recreancy of Protestants to Protestant principle. All this, being interpreted, means that happily there is a sufficiency of Liberals, supported by the great body of the respectable middle-classes—in whose hands is the elsevioral franchise—to control and thwart the bigots on both sides. If the Government have courage to turn both priest and parson out of the schools,—and make them simply educational,—the good sense of the same middle celass and liberals will sustain them; the wise and the reasonable are for moderation and im-

eanne midd e-class and inberals will sustain them; the
wise and the reasonable are for moderation and impartiality.

P. S.—Once over the gate of Bandon was written,
"Turk, Jew or Atheist may enter here, but not a Pa"pist;" at least so it is said. The Carlow Post would
like a clause in the "Health of Towns Bill" prohibiting any of the "Evangelical Alliance" agents or
preachers from entering "a Catholic town."

The collections for the Catholic University, Sunday
last, reached about £1,300 in this city alone.

It is given, as a proof of the Pope's forethought,
that that institution should be inaugurated for "the
"English-speaking Catholics of the world," at a time
when the English language is everywhere and the
Irish have forsaken their own for it.

Netwithstanding the formation of a "Liberal Reg"istration Association," the Conservatives of Dublin are in a majority of 4,000 at the registry just closed.

A bill has passed Parliament for transferring
"March's Library"—a public library, bequeathed by
Dr. Narcissus Marsh, Archbishop of Dublin, containing his own library and that of Dr. Stillingdest,
Bishow of Worcester, with lands in County Meath Dr. Narcheus Marsh, Archbishop of Dublin, containing his own library and that of Dr. Stillingdost, Bishow of Worcester, with lands in County Meath for the support of buildings and a librarian—from its present locality in St. Sepulchre's, beside St. Patrick's Cathedral, to the National Gallery and Museum to be erected on Leinster-lawn, Merrion square, the site of the Exhibition, as the Dargan Testimonial. If proper additions are made to it, it will be a great public benefit—but our Protestants par excellence are greatly dissatisfied.

FROM THE PLAINS.

MORE PARTICTLARS IN REGARD TO THE MASSACRE AT FORT LARAMIE.

From The Council Bings Brople, Oct 2.

Through the politeness of A. J. Smith, F. E. Welch and J. H. Steinberger, Esqs., who arrived last week from the plains, we have obtained the following additional intelligence. They left Salt Lake City on the 10th of August. The city was crowded with California emigrants. Crops were all extremely heavy, and wheat and oats were harvested. Flour was selling at \$5 per hundred. A number of merchanties was plenty and rapidly being exchanged for gold. Money seemed plenty. An abundance of rain had failen, so that irrigation had been unnecessary. A great number of men were employed upon the Temple, which is to be built of a beautiful kind of red freestone, hewed and polished. The city wall on one side was being reconstructed, having been carried sway by the water from a cloud that broke, over the mountains. Improvements in the city were rapidly progressing, and some splendid houses are being erected. The manufacture of iron is going on to considerable extent. Flows are got up on short notice. A large amount of sugar beets have been raised, and the retirery was being put in operation, and is expected to produce nearly the supply demanded. A paper mill has been erected and was in successful operation. Common laborers and mechanics found ready employment at from \$2 to \$3 per day. A great number of toams had been sent out to meet the coming emigration, with good experienced pilots, to conduct the several companies in. Secretary Babbilt was again about to prosecute the erection of the States Prison. A companies in. Secretary Babbilt was again about to prosecute the erection of the States Prison. A companies in the companies of the firm of miles from the city, and the Hon. Judges Kinney and Stiles, at Bridger. Farther along they met three large trains of English, Danish and other foreign emigrants on their way to Utah, comprising in the whole over 900 wegons, besides many emiles excitering companies. All the stock of the road l

directed to go to beaven in a dying hour. So it is war even to the death. A little child in the same ward refused to reach a hook to a ptient lying in bed. The reason she assigned was—that it was the Protection Illible, and that one of the State Committed and the Committed Co

they reached the new settlements in Kanasa, as in one hundred miles from the Missouri River. In so me places they were forced to tie up all their cartle and loose stock to keep them from running off with the buffield that were passing around them. The company had an abundance of the finest meet in the world and lived fat. Our informants returned on the south side of the Platte on account of the company for safety. They went out on the north side and report that to be much the best roate. They fook out a frain of goods which they readily sold.

These gentlemen are highly pleased with the Salt Lake country and the people themselves, and say, distinctly, that the current reports to their discretificare base lies; that they never were in a more civil, industrious and peaceable community, nor where, on every hand, they received more gentlemanly and humane treatment. They think the people there a miracle of industry and perseverance.

They think that the flour there from the new crop of wheat will not bring over \$3 or \$4 per handred. One of the companies on the road had a fine brass based, and were enjoying themselves, the evening they met, in dancing.

They found many pioneer settlers in Kansas, on the

Elice and other streams, out one hundred miles from the Missouri, and were informed that all the country that was valuable even at that distance, was claimed. The boys look hale and healthy, and as though their trip had done them no damage.

THE KANE EXPEDITION.

The Washington Union has the following explanation of the causes which have kept the expedition under Dr. Kene from returning, as it was expected to

dor Dr. Kene from returning, as it was expected to do. It says:

"When last heard from, it was just entering the Devel's Trap, as the whalers call it, at the most north ern portion of Baffin's Bay. Two hundred and six teen icebergs were in view from the deck of his little vessel. Through these, and unnumbered groups of others beyond them, he was to thread his way into Smith's Sound; and thence, if Providence favored, into the Polar Sea.

"All afterward was to depend on the phases of that previously region. If he was to great through the

into the Polar Sea.

"All afterward was to depend on the phases of that unvisited region. If by boats forced through the floating ice-fields, or by sledges drawn by dozs, he could push orward until he had crossed the great drift current that sets toward the Atlantic—that carrent which baffled Sir Edward Parry, carrying him as far back in the twenty-four hears by its southern progress as he had advanced over the moving ice in an opposite direction—Dr. Kane hoped to find memoriate, at least, if not the relies of Sir John Franklin's party. It is plain to those who have studied the occanic phenomena of the Arctic Circle that the lost navigator must have been imbedded in fixed ice to the west of the inlet, through which he passed from Lancaster Sound; or else his vessel have yielded to this current, and their remains are to be looked for in the track which our countrymen intended to explore. "The season of 1853 was an uncommonly open enc. The reports of the whalers are unanimous as to this; and the immense icefields in the Atlantic during the last six months prove the same fact; for the ice which is encountered by navigators off our coast is always that which was detached by the Arctic summer of the year before. It is altogether probable, therefore, that the hirle company of the Advance, when they had reached the furthest north which is delineated on our charts, found the way still an open one to those for whom dangers and difficulties were calculated things.

"The season of 15-54, on the other hand, has been an uncommonly close one. It is the declaration of all who have visited North Badin during the present

an uncommonly close one. It is the declaration of all who have visited North Baffin during the present year—whalers, transport ships and steamers under the conduct of British Government officers—that

the conduct of British Government officers—that there was nother hope nor chance for any vessel of sighting her way over the burrier that blocked up Smith's sound.

"This fact explains why our gellant adventurers have not returned, as they proposed to do. At the same time, it furnishes no ground of anxiety for their immediate safety. They are beyond the perils of the point approach, and their stores, carefully husbanded and reinforced by the hunt, will no doubt enable them to live and labor on till another summer. Their great risk is the character of the season which is to come. Should that also be a close one they may themselves need the same office of charity they sought to render to Sir John Franklin."

THE AMERICAN CONSUL AT ST. JOHNS.

The AMERICAN CONSUL AT ST. JOHNS.

To the Editor of The N. T. Trobune.

Sin: I am pained to notice in your paper of this morning, a communication from Mr. Chandler White, reflecting on the conduct of my brother, the American Consul at Newfoundland in the matter of vessels dispatched to the relief of the wrecked passengers by the Arctic. With your usual fairness, I am sure you will not refuse me a space to qualify your reflections on my brother's inactivity or want of humanity, until he, if he deems fit, may take further action. My letters from him are very scant. He says: "As the "Arctic's affairs engross me, I have no time to write "in full." He dates his letter at 4 A. M., having been writin all night. Thus I am without direct advice. The St. Johns Ledger concludes a commendatory article thus: "No expense has been spared in "the search, and the exertions of Mr. Newman, the "American Consul are worthy of all praise" (See the papers of Monday.) Mr. Johnson gives it as his opinion, and that of the passengers landed at St. Johns, that "the report to the discredit of the Con-"sul, which appeared in the St. Johns paper, origin—"ated from personal ill-will." Since reading your paper, I have seen Mr. W. W. Gilbert, (one of the passengers,) a well-known gentleman here, who informs me that the Consul did everything that was possible with the means at his control, and that all the papers, save one, approved his conduct. The Bultic reports that she was boarded by the British schooner John Clemens, disputched by Mr. Newman, the American Consul, at St. Johns, with orders to cruise in search for a fortnight. All the papers report the disputch of the schooner Ann Eliza, and the yacht Hawk, by Mr. Newman, the American Consul, to save, perchance, some relict of that ill-fated ship. Does the look like apathy or inhumanity! Nay, nay, Gentlemen, I think you will acknowledge it does not.

I am, Gentlemen, von obt serven! I am, Gentlomen, your ob't servent.

R. W. NEW MAN, No. 32 Wall-st.

New-York, Oct 18, 1854.

FROM THE PROVINCES.—Dates to the 17th, have been received from St. John, N. B. The boiler of the stram tug Magnet, lying at India Town, exploded on the 16th, causing the vessel to fill, and severely scalding and bruising the captain and four of the hands. The boiler was new, and no cause is assigned for the explosion. Capt. Caleb Moody of the brig Zenophon, of Portland, was married on the 3d inst. to a young lady in Pictou. The next day he sailed for Philadelphia, and on the 5th fell overboard off Cause Light, while resing topsails, and was drowned.

The Legislature of Prince Edward Island has ratified the fishery treaty, and adjourned until the 13th of February.

February.

Series steamer Cleopatra, from Quobec for Liver-pool, rut into St. Johns, N. F., on the 2d inst., short of coals. She has on board 283 men of the 71st rogi-ment, under the command of Col. Stack.

HONZSDALE, Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1854. The Synod of New-York and New-Jersey met at this place last evening, and was opened with a sur-mon by the Moderator the Rev. Gideon N. Jadd, D.D., on the kind of preaching best adapted to convict singers. After service the roll was called, when the Syand went into the election of Moderator, which resulted in the choice of the Rev. Joel Parker, D.D. of New-York. After electing a Clerk, the Convention adjourned to meet this morning at \$1 o'clock. There is a large attendance, and some important busi-ness is expected to be brought before the Synod. This evening a sermon is to be prosched by appointment on the connection of Science and Religion, by Dr. Parker, which will no doubt be interesting.

The Ministers and Elders are most respectably entertained by the people here.

CONSECURATION OF THE BISHOF OF IOWA .- The services of the consecration of the Rev. Dr. Lee as Bishop of lowa were held at St. Luke's Church, in Rochester, on the 18th, Bishop Hopkins of Vermout presiding. The moreing prayer was read by the Rev. Dr. Van Vleck of New-York and the Rev. Mr. Ufford of Iowa, the Communion service, &c., by the presiding Bishop, the Epistle by Bishop Burgesa, and the Gospel by Bishop Whitehouse. The sermon was preached by Bishop Eastburn. The remaining services were performed by the Rev. Mr. Ashley of Syracuse, Dr. Potter of Albany, and Bishous McCroskry and Delancy. The exercises were highly interesting and impressive.

A CATHOLIC PRIFST MOBBED IN MAINE.

By a dispatch from Ellsworth we learn that the Rev John Bapet, the Catholic patter in this city, was an Saturday night tarred and feathered and ridden on a rail in Ellsworth. Mr. Bapet was on a visit to Ellsworth when the outrage was committed.

He was formerly paster there, and was there on gased in a controversy about the school question.

The only thing the raffiant say for themselves in externation is, that they had previously threesened to tar and feather Mr. Bapet if he came to Edsworth again.

again.

He has been pastor of the Catholic population in this city a few months. We understand he was been and educated in Italy. Since he has been here to has done much good among the Catholic population, and has brought about many useful reforms, winning commendation on all hands. (Bangor Morency, 18th.

A late number of The Mescury contains a full ac-

A late number of The Mercury contains a full account of the outrage, which is subjoined:

'Mr. Bapet was staying with one of his people at Ellworth by the name of Keut, whose house is near the Catholic chapet. Mr. Keut's bouge, about 9 o'clock on Schridy evening, was surrounded by a large crowd, of whom some twenty or thirty, nostly young men, entered the house. They scarcusd from top to bottom for Mr. Bapet, who had retired to the cellar to keep out of the way. There they found him, hore him out of doors ran him down the street, and having got some distance from the house, stripped him of all his clothing except his pantatoons, and in that cor dition put him astrible of a fence-rad, and carried him upon it some three or four rods, when the rail broke. ill broke. About this time they began to debate what further

indigities to unflict, most being in favor, of throwing him into the ditch, and leaving him, when a light was seen coming up the street. Some said this was the approach of persons who had provided tar and imagnities to unfiet, most being in favor, of throwing him into the ditch, and leaving him, when a light was seen coming up the street. Some said this was the approach of persons who had provided tar and feathers. The gang broke up into small knots. The light approached, and it proved to be the Sheriff of the County, with some assistants, though we do not learn that they we're recognized by the victim at the time. In one of these knots of persons he was placed, and his garments thrown over his shoulders, and thus, not recognized by the Sheriff and his party, he was not recognized by them. The latter, supposing that Mr. B spet had been murdered by the gang, proceeded further along the street to find his body, if haply life was romaining in it. It was raining violently at the time, and very dark. The ruffians, as soon as they were rid of the Sheriff, came together again and proceeded down the Menut Desert road to a shipyard. Here they took the pantaleons also from Mr. Bapat's person, rendering him entirely naked. Before taking off his pantaleons, they lifed him among them, and he perceived one thrusting his hand in his pocket and laying hold of his wallet, in which was something more than \$50. He besought that one not to add robbery to his other violence, but the person took his walet, nor has Mr. Bapat seen it since. His watch was taken from him at the time that they first stripped him. Then they proceeded to smear him with feathers—not without, however, in the meaning various degrees of foul language. It is but justice to say that some of the young men were in hignor at the time.

The Portland Argus says: We are deeply painhal that such an outrage should have been possible in the State of Maine. We concur with The Moreary in the hope that the perpetrators of this wrong may be severely painhed. Meanwhile, if Mr. Bapat was assailed for no other reason than his religion, the subject will deserve some further consideration and comment. The outrage will not then be entitled even to the poor charity of being quasilon

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

HYDROPATHIC CONVENTION. A Convention of Hydropathic physicians was held yesterday morning in the Stuyvesant Institute. It

was merely a free conference, without any official business being transacted. In the ovening, a lecture was delivered by Dr. Wallington. The audience was not large. The lecturer said that the term Hydropathy, or water-cure, was somewhat unfortunate, as it did not accurately define the subject of their as it did not accurately define the subject of their profession, and it was even calculated to repel many from an investigation of it. The practice of Hydropathy was based on the idea that we should availour selves of all means by which energy could be increased, as, for instance, refreshing sleep, improved appetite, and healthy food. We believe there is in every system an inherent power, which, if allowed to act naturally, will raise the individual from disease. The whole world is already convinced that calomel, opium, and many other drugs used as medicine, are injurious; and even vegetable medicines are condemned by the Hydropathic system. If you bleed a hardy laborer, you lessen his strength. If you give him drugs, you will assuredly impair his constitution. But if he be submitted to the Hydropathic practice, he becomes refreshed his sleep is more satisfactory; his digestion is facilitated; he can run, wa k, lift and work more easily than before. In feeble constitutions, however, the practitioner must be cautious not to use too much water. But independently of this there was another indispensable condition to cure, namely, exercise. The God of nature has made it a necessity in the system of every living being that he must take exercise, and in proportion to the exercise will be the strength of the individual and his power to labor. It must also be kept in mind, that during the hydropathic treatment all substances which tend to poison and infisme the blood, such as to bac to and alcohol, must be abstained from. With regard to sleep: it should never be indulged in longer than was necessary to refresh the hotely and as to clothing, it should be of such a nature and of such a quantity as to preserve a moderate temperature. Nor should he eat of any alimentary substances more than was necessary to make upfor the waste of tissues. The great error commonly profession, and it was even calculated to repel many the boey; and as to clothing, it should be of such a nature and of such a quantity as to preserve a moderate temperature. Nor should be eat of any alimentary substances more than was necessary to make upfor the waste of tissues. The great error commonly made by all who adopt the hydropathic treatment is, the use of too great a quantity of water, and by applying it exclusively to the affected part. If, for instance, there he a congestion of the head, effectual relief is not to be had by applications to the head alone. We must compel a circulation in other parts of the system and then the head will be relieved. In most cases an application to the lower extremeties will be found becaused. The lecturer them illustrated his discourse by showing the effects of the judicious application of water in cases of congestion of the lungs, in discasses of the stemach, vincera, &c. In all circumstances it may be said that cold, if not too severe, is a tooic to the nerves, it is healthful and invigorating and produces a gentle and delightful soothing. It also acts as a sedative and refreshes the whole system much more than any sort of medicine. The lecturer next alloded to the advantage of the topid bath and the harmless purgative qualities of topic water, and gave an amazing description of the remedies which physicians generally apply for crosp, acarlatina, small pox, and other diseases. Each stage of the care of any disease under the hydropathic system was shortened by from twelve to twenty-four hours, and the whole disease was shortened by from three to eix days. He then briefly alluded to the history of the system, and from its

SYNOD OF NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY rapid extension throughout the world as evidenced by their establishments and publications, he predicted that it would eventually trinuph over all prejudices and superrede every other system.

LAXING THE CORNER SPONE OF THE FIFTH AV. RAPPING CHURCH.

At 3] a cines yesterday afternoon the Corner Stone of the Firth-av. Baptis Church was laid at the corner of Thirty-ofth-st. and Fifth-av., with appropriate

of Thirty-stured, son
coremons.

The order of exercises were: Invocation, by the
Rev. J. BANKARD: Reading select portions of the
Scriptures, by the Rev. H. J. EDDY: Prayer, by the
Rev. E. Latinus, D. D., and Address by the Rev.
PRACELLY CHURCH, D. D.

A hymn, written for the occasion by the Rev. S. S.
CCTING, and commoneing

O Then whose Temple broad and hith,
The brillent lamps of heaven filling;
Whose slowy trodless on the sky,
And breaks he every flower's perfame,

was sung by the andience.

After a collection, and an address by the Rev. J. L. Henors the paster, the Rev. S. A. Coray announced that in the corner stone would be deposited copies of the secular and religious journals of the City, the Bible, the last Annual Report of the American and Foreign Bible Society, Annual Report of the Baptist Home Missioners Society, The church is to be of brown a one, in the Byzandies style of architecture. The building is 53 by 125 feet, with a semi-circular apair is from, each 192 feet with a semi-circular apair is from, each 192 feet in hight. The church will be lighted principally from the roof, there being no sincless, with the exception.

in hight. The church will be lighted principally from the roof, there being no windows, with the exception of one large triple window in the front on Fifth av. The interior will be divided into nave and assess by piers and arches, and there will be no galleries. The relilings will be arched; that of the nave is to be di-vided into three large disnes, each 31 feet in diame-ter, which will be filled with stained glass. The remaining portions of the interior an Lausia will be dec-rated in the highest style of art. To complete the church will cost about \$63,500. The interior will afford seats for about 1,000 persons. Edson & Engal-bert of this City are the architects.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN. Turnspay, Oct. 19 .- C. Eav, Esq., President, in

The minutes being read and approved, the regular order of proceedings was suspended, and the paper from the Connellmen, respecting the Inspectors from the designation of places for holding the polls, taken up.

CONCURRED IN.

from the Connellmen, respecting the Inspectors of Election and the designation of places for holding the polls, taken up.

The report of the Connellmen re-organizing the election district of the Twenty-second Ward: resistation appeinting Abel. H. Hogers Impactor of Election instrict of the Seventsenth Ward: in place of Rost Carroll, removed from the Ward: that the poil of the Sixth Election District, Twentieth Ward: be held at No. 607 Eighth av., its read of No. 209 Tenth-av.; that David H. Diek be appointed Irapector of Election of the Savanth District, Ninth Ward. In place of John G. Blauvelt, removed from the Ward: that the poil for the Foarth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward on held at No. 111 Broome-st. in place of No. 77 Willstrict, that Reuben T. Johnson, W. V. Lagrest and Nathaniel S. Wing be appointed inspectors of Election for the Second Election District of the Twenty-second Ward, to fill vacancies occasioned by removals: that the poil of the Second Election District, Twantict Ward be held at No. 448 Eighth-av., instead of No. 117 West I wenty-thild-at.; that the poil of Third District, I bind Ward be removed from No. 256 Greenwich st. to No. 30 Warrenest, and the poil of Third District, I bind Ward be removed from No. 25 Warrenest, to No. 30 Warrenest, on Scholinson st., that John D. Prime be appointed Inspector of Elections in the Fifth District, tenth Ward, in place of Thos. Hyat, resigned; that George L. Loutrel be appointed Inspector of Elections in the Fifth Ward, in place of Ward be proved from the District; that the pole of the District, at No. 30 Septiment of the Election Second Ward be as follows: First District, at No. 37 West Forty-directst; Second District, at No. 38 Eighth-av., Thiro District, at the corner of Eighth av. and Fifty birest, it at the pole of the Seventh District of the Eighth Ward be removed from the District of the Eighth Ward be removed from the District of the Eighth Ward be removed from the District of the Eighth Ward in place of No. 330 Ninth-av., Samuel Wald

west corner of Hudson and Amos-st. to No. 672 Greenwich-st.; Simon K. Adams, appointed inspector of Elections in Second District of Twantistic Ward in place of Audrew S. Bender removed from the Ward; Wm. Fisher Weeks appointed Inspector of Elections in the Third District of the Thirteenth Ward in place of E. L. Donley removed from the Ward in place of E. L. Donley removed from the First Ward removed from No. 67 Greenwich-st. to No. 65 Greenwich st.; Jonathan B. Lyon, appointed Inspector in the Seventh Election District, Eleventh Ward, in place of W. C. Brinkerhoof removed from the District; that Peter Paim, appointed Inspector for Fifth District, Seventeenth Ward, in place of Wm. Admen, removed from the District; James Carr, appointed Inspector in the Frest District of Seventeenth Ward in place of Andrew Tremout removed from the Ward; Wm. Appleyard appointed Inspector for the Fifth Election District in place of Peter W. Nofas resigned; and Lemmel Evans appointed for the Sixth George W. Weed appointed Inspector for the Second District of the Thirteenth Ward in place of John M. Griffith removed from the District. Several other appointments of Inspectors and changes of polis already noticed in the Board of Conceilmentwers. COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE PIRE DEPARTMENT.

A communication from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, submitting a complaint against Eagine Co. No. 46, was referred to Committee on Fire Department. From same, with complaint of Hose Co. No. 48 against Hook and Ladder Co. No. 11. Of same, with complaints against Engine Co. No. 46, Hose Co. No. 5. Of same, relative to the expulsion of Henry Gibbons. All referred to the Committee.

THE SIXTH AND ENGINEER.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CONTROLLER—THE OFFAL CONTRACT.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, NEW YORK, Oct. 11.
To the Common Council.

Add for interest and costs paid on execution.....

The Controller suggests d as a compromise, the pay-